THE CHA[illegible]OTTE JOURNAL.

"A [illegible] FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

VOLUME X.] CHARL[illegible]TTE, N. C., JULY 2, 1840. [NUMBER 40.

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. *Three Dollars* if not paid within three months. And *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 *lines or less, this sized type,*) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
2 Thursday,	4 48	7 12
3 Friday,	4 48	7 12
4 Saturday,	4 49	7 11
5 Sunday,	4 49	7 11
6 Monday,	4 49	7 11
7 Tuesday,	4 50	7 10
8 Wednesday	4 50	7 10

MOON'S PHASES.

For July, 1840.

	D.	H.	M.
First	6	8	42 morn.
Full	14	12	9 after.
Last	22	1	25 morn.
New	28	4	7 even.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

We are compelled to abbreviate or condense our Washington Correspondence in this paper, which we can well do, so little of importance has transpired within a few days.

In the House, on the 8th, Messrs. Ramsey, Strong and Marchand, all Administration members from New York, delivered their views in favor of the Sub Treasury bill.

In the Senate, the whole day was consumed in debating a motion to print 20,000 extra copies of an *exparte* Report, made by the Military Committee, on the subject of Mr. Poinsett's Standing Army, which was finally postponed to the 10th.

In the House on the 9th, the consideration of the Sub Treasury bill was resumed, and Mr. Underwood, of Ky. took the floor in opposition to the measure. His Speech was a very able one, and some parts of the argument exceedingly ingenious. The Constitutional question of the currency, especially, was discussed with thought and tact. Mr. Lucas, of Va. followed in defence of the bill.

In the Senate, the morning business was the consideration of a bill to abolish certain Land Offices, which finally passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the relief of the Heirs of Fulton next came up, and was opposed at great length by Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire. The bill has been for many years before Congress, and the claim is by four petitioners, three of them women. The amount of the claim is $100,000. Mr. Phelps followed in defence of the bill, and the subject was passed over.

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Marvin, of N. Y. spoke at length in opposition to the Sub Treasury bill, and Mr. Parrish, of Ohio, in defence of it, until adjournment.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster offered a Resolution to reduce the rates of Letter postage. Mr. W. said it was not his intention to ask action upon the above Resolution at the present session. He offered it in the hope of bringing the attention of the country to the subject, which he considered of general importance. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, a letter of an ounce or under, travelled the whole length of the Kingdom. Mr. W. would not say how far this subject—the penny post system of England—could be adopted in this country. England was much more densely populated, and we much more widely extended than she was. He believed, however, that the system could be in part safely adopted in this country, and the effect of it would be greatly to reduce the private letter carriage of individuals between city and city.

The question of printing 50,000 copies of the Report [illegible] Army bill, again coming up, Mr. Clay and Mr. Preston advocated further postponement, because certain papers connected with the subject and ordered to be printed, were not before them.—The matter was accordingly postponed, and the remainder of the day was spent in miscellaneous business.

On the 11th, in the House, the Sub Treasury bill was again taken up, and Mr. Parrish continued his Speech at great length, and finished his remarks. A bill relating to the mileage of members was ordered to be engrossed. It proposes that after the present session of Congress the members shall be paid, not in circuitous routes, but by a direct line drawn upon the map and fixing the distances to and from the seat of Government and their places of residence. The bill is the labor of Mr. Williams, of Conn. and its passage will save the Government fifty thousand dollars, per annum. Mr. Black, of Georgia, moved to lay the bill upon the table. The Yeas and Nays were called, and the House refused by a vote of 130 to 29. Mr. Dromgoole then moved the Previous Question, and the bill was passed by a vote nearly unanimous.

In the Senate, the calendar of Private Bills was entered upon, and a large number of them passed to engrossment.

June 12.

In the House, Mr. Botts, of Va. submitted a Preamble and Resolution in reference to the case of Mason Hooe, of the United States Navy, tried some time ago, by a Court Martial, at Pensacola; and especially, in relation to the fact, that two negroes were admitted to testify against him—he protested against the proceedings of the Court Martial in this respect—and had applied to the President himself, who yet had approved of the whole proceedings of the Court Martial. Mr. Bott's resolution called on the President to communicate all the papers relating to the subject. Mr. Thomas of Md. objected—and the Federal Loco Focos—professing to be the only true guardians to the South—refused to suspend the rules in order to allow the resolution even to be considered.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Sub-Treasury bill, when Mr. Barnard of Albany, one of the most able lawyers in the House, delivered his views against the measure.

In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives, for the purpose of computing the mileage of members by some uniform system, was read a first and second time for the purpose of reference; when Mr. Norvell moved its reference to a select committee. On this subject a debate arose, which showed pretty clearly that, however much the President and his standing army of office-holders may desire the people to practice economy and hard labor, they are determined not to lose any thing out of the public crib which they can lay hold of.—The object of this bill is to fix some regular system, and a straight line was adopted; but Mr. Grundy and Mr. Sevier both spoke against the bill. Mr. Sevier said the author of the bill never intended it to pass; and that if it was sent back to the House with an amendment, it would not meet with thirteen supporters. Mr. Grundy said the matter was very well as it was, and though he would not vote to increase the pay, as this left us a pretty sure lesson, he certainly would not vote to reduce their present pay or mileage. He found it little enough for him.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, thought the object of the House, in passing the bill, a praiseworthy one, and that it ought to go to a committee for investigation. It was certainly a desirable matter that some equal and uniform system should be adopted. As it now stood, members even from the same neighborhood, charged their mileage by very different routes.

The bill was referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Vice President.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee to which the Bankrupt subject was referred, reported a new bill, embracing such points as had been discussed by the Senate, and likely to be adopted. His bill was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The printing of 20,000 copies of the white washing report, from the Committee on the militia came up, when Mr. Crittenden took hold of this subject with his usual power, defending Gen. Harrison from the wanton aspersions endeavored to be thrown upon him by this Committee. He asked if his age, his long service in council and in camp, should not protect him from abuse? Was it because this old war-worn soldier has been brought forward by the people, that the friends of the Administration had sought to blacken and defame him? He would tell gentlemen in proportion as they maltreated him in this body, his services, and the glory that surrounded his moral character would find favor in the minds of the American people. Mr. Crittenden was followed by Mr. Cuthbert, who justified the report of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., followed in defence of his report and against General Harrison, denouncing him as a black cockade federalist; in short he endeavored to turn the public attention from Mr. Poinsett to every matter save that immediately before the body.

June 13.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Galbraith, of Penn. followed Mr. Barnard, and spoke at great length in defence of the Sub-Treasury Bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Shepard, of your State, who spoke on the same side, and made a pretty good speech for so bad a cause. Mr. Edwards, of Penn. made a very brief Speech in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Burke, who *read* a long argument in favor of the bill. The House adjourned at 7 o'clock P. M.

In the Senate, the debate was resumed on the motion to print 20,000 extra copies of the Report of the Military Committee on the subject of the Standing Army.

Mr. Clay, of Ala. spoke at great length in continuation and conclusion of his speech in explanation of the Report of the Secretary of War, and concluded with an examination of Gen. Harrison's public life.

Mr. Preston replied briefly. He congratulated the Senate that his antagonist had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Poinsett's report was unconstitutional. He and the Senator were of the same opinion on this matter, though the conclusion was arrived at by different means. Mr. P. spoke also of the disposition manifested by the Senator from Alabama, of bringing in Gen. Harrison upon all occasions. The highest aspirations of my heart, said Mr. Preston, are connected with the change of men and of manners. I have my preferences, and they are decided and made known upon all proper occasions. No emergency, said Mr. Preston shall draw me into a discussion of Presidential matters here. Elsewhere I am ready to do so, but this is not the proper place to make Presidents. We are here for legislative purposes and not for party electioneering.

Mr. Preston followed with some caustic questions to Mr. Clay, of Ala. Mr. C. was not present when the putting of questions commenced. Mr. Preston looked around him in vain, and said at length "it is no matter—the Senator's vacant seat will answer, I'll venture to say, as well as the Senator himself, were he here."

Mr. P. then commenced his pungent questions as an offset to some that had been put to him.

Mr. Clay at length made his appearance, and the Senator again put the questions.

First, in regard to Mr. Van Buren's orthodoxy upon the subject of Internal Improvements.

Secondly, in regard to toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and who voted for them.

Again, in regard to the Missouri question.

Again, in regard to Mr. Van Buren's vote of instructions to Rufus King.

His opposition to James Madison, by bringing forward De Witt Clinton.

His approval of Mr. Poinsett's Report, and the clause of it which said that every man fined should be imprisoned one month for every five dollars fine.

The Alabama Senator responded to the queries of Mr. Preston by saying that he did not approve of Mr. Van Buren's conduct upon any of the subjects named.

Mr. Preston asked if upon all the subjects named he was opposed to the President, with what propriety he could support him?

Mr. Clay of Alabama intimated, that Mr. Van Buren was now sound upon all these subjects.

"How know you that"—was the next query, and if you believe it, how can you arraign General Harrison for votes given 20, 25 and 40 years gone by!"

There was no answer to this.

On the question that the Report or Plan of the Secretary of War be printed, along with the Report of the Militia Committee, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was lost by a vote of a strictly party character.

Mr. Stanly's Speech.

Sketch of the remarks of Mr. Stanly, on the bill "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840."

House of Representatives, April 29, 1840.

The following sections of the bill being read, viz.

"For compensation to the officers and clerk of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, six thousand dollars.

"For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

"For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars."

Mr. STANLY said: Mr. Chairman, during the last Congress, a motion was made to strike out this appropriation altogether. I opposed that motion then; I oppose it now. It is, I fear, sir, too true that the branch mint has been thus far a mere humbug. I fear, sir, it is destined to be a useless tax upon the nation. But I oppose the proposition to discontinue operations there before the experiment has been tested. It has been in operation but two years. And as North Carolina has hitherto had little from the General Government comparatively, I am more unwilling to take from her whatever of advantage this branch mint may be.

But, sir, while I cannot consent to stop operations there, I wish to reduce the salary of the Superintendent, who has, from evidence in my possession, wasted the public money, and been anxious more to secure his own comfort than to serve his country. I move, therefore, sir, to insert in this bill the words, "provided that not more than fifteen hundred dollars a year be allowed to the Superintendent as his salary." I wish, sir, to test the pretended democracy of some gentlemen on this floor. The Administration party have now a decided majority in this House. I demand of them some evidence of their sincerity in opposing extravagances. I will point them to what I think is an instance of abuse of station in this Superintendent, and I call especially on my Van Buren colleagues to join me in this effort to reduce the salary of this odour-loving officer.

I hold in my hand a document printed during the last Congress, (25th Congress, 3d session, doc. 189,) and, in examining this, on the 31 page, I read as follows:

"*Annual expenses of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, exclusive of the buildings, machinery, and enclosing grounds, apparatus, tools, and fixtures, agreeably to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of February, 1839.*

"1837.	Officers and clerks, - - -	$10,466 66
	Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses, - - - -	5,500 00
	Compensation to laborers, - -	1,500 00
		$17,466 66
"1838.	Officers and clerks, - - -	$7,000 00
	Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses, - - -	5,400 00
	Compensation to laborers, -	3,600 00
		$16,000 00

"Treasury Department,
Register's Office, February 6, 1839.
"T. L. SMITH, *Register.*"

By this, it will be seen also, on the first page of this document, that this branch mint did not commence operations until "*December* 1837."—Here, then, we observe that the officers and clerks received more money in 1837, although the mint was in operation but one month of the year, than they did for the whole of 1838!

1837.	Officers and clerks, - - -	$10,466 66
1838.	Officers and clerks, - - -	7,000 00
		$3,466 66

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars more in 1837 than in 1838 for "officers and clerks."

1837.	Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses, - - - -	$5,500 00
1838.	Wastage of gold, and contingent expenses, - - - -	5,400 00
		$100 00

One hundred dollars more for contingent expenses, also, for 1837 than for 1838.

My curiosity, as well as a sense of duty, prompted me to inquire how this could be so. And having been placed on the Committee on the Expenditures of the Public Buildings, I had an opportunity of examining into this building.

I have examined the "contingent expenses" of this mint, and, though I have but commenced the investigation, I have found a beautiful specimen of economy in the Superintendent's accounts. I wish to remark, Mr. Chairman, beforehand, that I do not know this Superintendent. If I ever saw him, I do not remember it. I am not operated on by unkind feelings. I discharge my duty, and, in so doing, if I give offence, I must answer for it, and I hope I am ready to do so.

But, sir, he is a regular *professing* democrat; he thinks the banks are dangerous institutions, no doubt; he goes for hard money, too, I suppose. He certainly understands "wastage of gold" pretty well, if this document speaks the truth; and, coming from the department, I suppose it does.

This Superintendent, besides other things, is, I learn, a bank stockholder and a bank director! Yes, sir; "tell it not in Gath." The Superintendent of a branch mint, coining hard money, belonging to the party that promised the people gold and silver as a common currency, attending political meetings, advocating a divorce of Bank and State, is really, I am informed, a bank stockholder and a bank director.

[Mr. Montgomery asked Mr. Stanly what evidence he had that Col. Wheeler, the Superintendent, was a bank stock holder?]

Sir, I have never seen the bank books.—I have never heard this Col. Wheeler say he was a bank director; but I ask the gentleman, does he deny it? I am informed he is, by respectable authority. It will not be denied; if it is, I will undertake to prove it.

But, sir, let us come to the "wastage of gold" and the contingent expenses of an anti bank, anti corporation, hard-money, Van-Buren bank democrat. In the contingent expenses of the branch mint, I found one item charged $218 25, to D. Landreth & Co. for trees! Yes, *trees*, for the branch mint—218 dollars' worth of trees and flowers for the branch mint!

[Here follows Landreth's bill for Trees, &c., which we have already published.]

Here, sir, is a copy of the bill, and for the benefit of my economical, hard-money colleagues, I will read the items.

I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, I have called these hard names properly. Some of them I certainly seldom if ever heard before. No such things grow in my district, either in the swamp, or turpentine woods, although we have flowers in abundance. Fifty dollars for horse chestnut trees! Why, Mr. Chairman, there is not a country under the sun where the chestnut grows more abundantly than in Western North Carolina. It is a land abounding in beautiful trees. But plain North Carolina trees would not suit the taste of the Surperintendent. [Some gentleman here remarked that the horse-chestnut was the same tree called the buckeye.] Mr. STANLY said, well, sir, I have no doubt the buckeye, from present indications, will flourish in North Carolina, though I do not on this account justify this expenditure in these hard times. But the Superintendent, besides the American tree the buckeye, has also the "magnolia grandiflora" and the macrophylla, as it is spelt here, and silver-leaved maples, and, sir, the morus multicaulis! The hickory tree is no longer honored. But the morus multicaulis, a fit emblem of this humbugging Administration, is transplanted to North Carolina.

Probably, sir, when the Superintendent bought the multicaulis, he remembered the prediction of the Globe; in that paper, July 16th, 1834, it was said, "in eight or nine months from this time, every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse of fine open net work, through the interstices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter!"—He may have intended, with his "garden reels," and "scuffle hoe," and "swan-neck hoe," to make silk for the purses to hold the "yellow gold." This is really a multicaulis Administration.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I have given this as a specimen of the administration of affairs at Charlotte. Just so the affairs of our nation are managed every where. This Administration holds out inducements to its partisans to disregard the will of the People: it rewards negligence in public officers.—If they have served their party, no matter how much their country has suffered by their misconduct, they are sure to be remembered. I forbear, sir, from saying more for the present. I do not wish to occupy the time of the House unnecessarily.

There are other matters relative to this branch mint, of which I may speak hereafter.

After some remarks from Mr. CONNER, of North Carolina, Mr. STANLY said—

Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to trespass on the Committee again; but I cannot permit the remarks of my colleague to pass entirely unnoticed.

My colleague says, sir, he did not expect this attack from North Carolina. I do not suppose my colleague did expect this, sir. It is hard to say what he expects from any quarter. But does he approve of this expenditure? No, sir; he admits it is wrong, and utterly unjustifiable. No man has said it was proper. Why, therefore, should it surprise my colleague that I object to it?

Is it because this branch mint is in North Carolina that my colleague thinks I ought to suffer these abuses to pass unnoticed?—Sir, my constituents would be ashamed of me if they thought I could harbor such a thought.

I object to extravagance any where. I censure the improper expenditure of public money, whether it be in Maine, in North Carolina, or in Florida. I envy not that man's patriotism who thinks otherwise.—Extravagance may be economy when the money is spent near home! Sir, I made no attack on the State. When North Carolina shall be assailed, my colleague will not find me behind him in defending her. But I fear, sir, an attack on a federal office-holder with the gentleman is an attack on the State. The office-holders may be the State with him. There is a wide difference, in my estimation.

The gentleman says we had as well take our cotton to Philadelphia and manufacture it, as to take our gold there. I do not see the force of this argument. The mint is a national institution, intended to coin money for the whole Union, for the Government. I have never heard of any intention on the part of Government to undertake the manufacturing of cotton.

Unless my colleague advocated the establishment of the branch mint at Charlotte merely for the sake of personal advantage to a few wealthy men who owned gold mines, his argument amounts to nothing. I trust, sir, he will not say this building at this enormous expense has been constructed merely for the neighborhood. I did not expect that, sir, from him. I thought this branch mint was put there to aid in giving us a circulation of the "yellow boys." I expect my colleague from the Hillsborough district (Mr. MONTGOMERY) will want Congress to establish a little branch of the Treasury Department in his district, to issue ten dollar Treasury notes, which he wants, and which not one man of his party voted for with him, for I observed it, and called attention to it.

My colleague, if I understood him, spoke of my arguments as "log cabin arguments." The log cabin seems to haunt the gentleman. There is this difference between the gentleman's opinions of log cabin men and my opinions: He thinks the log cabin men will do pretty well for voters. I think an honest and capable man, though he has lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, will do very well for President. That is the difference between his democracy and mine.

The gentleman said his eastern brethren had received a little of the public money.—True, sir, we have, and as far as my district is concerned, the gentleman will find the officers of the United States report that the work has saved in the expenses of freight, &c., in one year, more than it cost. But, sir, I believe we, in the eastern part of North Carolina, have never been indebted to my colleague for any assistance. He has never voted for any thing to benefit the eastern part of the State, nor ever advocated it that I know of.

[Mr. Conner said no, and he never would.]

Well, sir, (said Mr. Stanly,) I do not greatly grieve to hear this declaration.—As his advocacy has never benefited us, I do not fear his opposition. It is a matter of the utmost indifference to me whether he advocates or opposes the improvement of the eastern part of the State.

The gentleman, sir, thought it necessary to say there were some Whig postmasters in his district. I have no doubt of it, sir. Wherever there is an office, worth, four or five or ten dollars a year, requiring more time and trouble than it is worth, held merely for neighborhood convenience, in nine cases out of ten the postmaster is a Whig. Let any sacrifice be necessary for public convenience, a Whig, a Democratic Whig, is sure to be called on, and always to be relied on. But show me a fat office under this Administration held by a Whig.

I hope, sir, the gentleman will unite with me in reducing this salary. Let us save enough to Government to make up for the trees and flowers. This bank-directing superintendent, colonel, &c. has a salary, paid I suppose in gold, of two thousand dollars a year—a salary equal to that of the Governor of our State. This *multicaulis* democrat has a better salary than the judges of our superior courts; and they perform ten times his labor, and never smell "double dahlias" and "chacorus japonicas," &c., if they ever see them. They have no stationary furnished them at public expense, nor fine houses to live in built by public money. Let it be reduced, therefore, to suit the hard times and the value of his services.

Sir, my colleague made another remark, which I confess was not very welcome to me. He said this was a "small matter." True, sir, this flower bill is small in amount, but does that excuse this abuse? Is it not our duty here to attend to small matters when they come in our way? I have been placed on a committee which made it my duty to look into small matters—placed there without solicitation on my part, and without my knowledge or consent before it was done. But I shall think myself unworthy of a seat on this floor when I shall be above attending to small matters, from a foolish and criminal pride, when my duty requires I should investigate them.

I know these are "small matters," and, as such, I especially recommend them to the consideration of my colleague. I respectfully suggest to him that they are as fit subjects for the exercise of his genius as for mine.

But, Mr. Chairman, this flower bill is not the only evidence I have of the mal-administration of affairs at the branch mint. And I give the gentleman notice I will hereafter make known other matters, which the People of North Carolina will not regard as "small maters," unworthy the attention of an economy-professing democrat.

The Appendix to this Speech will be published hereafter.

Caution.—A little daughter of a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., was brought home from school, on the 8th, in a deep sleep, seeming almost like death. A physician was sent for, who by means of medicine made her vomit, when it was discovered that she had been eating peach stone meats. These meats contain a rank poison, and the rescue of the child from their deadly effects is most fortunate.

LETTER TO GENERAL HARRISON.

RICHMOND, April 11th, 1840.

Dear Sir—The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for introducing myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulation against you by the presses and partizans of Van Buren, the two most relied upon and deemed most potent in the South, are—that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist. Satisfied, from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are equally unsustained by truth, your friends have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases, however, and the heart of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, and Republican Administration, the malignity of your enemies seems to increase, and the spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoil—Of this, the conclusive evidence will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst., in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here.—In that address, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made here with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address to the People of the State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I regard the charge, therefore, as an impudent falsehood against you, as it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by any anonymous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance—and as I could not, and I am sure the Whigs of Virginia, and the South generally, would not vote for any Abolitionist living to be President of the United States; (scarcely sooner than they would for a Florida Indian,) and as I have been placed before the people of this State for the office of Elector upon the Whig Ticket, I have thought it due to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, to ask you to furnish, under your own hand, your denial of the charge, in a letter to me, which I may publish.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion advance your cause with all good and reflecting men through the land; but whether it will advance or injure it, it is equally due to yourself and to us that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be to be made the instruments, apparently, or the dupes of it. Be pleased, therefore, to say to me, whether you still entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have designated the Richmond Society an Abolition Society; and what was your political connection, if any, with the old Federal party.

With great respect,
I am, sir, your friend, &c.
JAMES LYONS.

To Gen. W. H. Harrison.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

NORTH BEND, 1st JUNE, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was so much increased by writing that I was obliged for some time to do very little in that way. When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of my *conscience keeping committee.* And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visiters, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file. You have in the above my apology for treating you with apparent neglect, which it was impossible that I should do, as well from your high standing in society, as from the regard I feel for you in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for these reasons, candor induces me to say that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that, upon reflection, you will yourself think that it was totally unnecessary, for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connexions in my native State could think that I was less of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians further South—Stanly, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c. &c. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time; they have, therefore, treated with scorn and contempt the charge of my being an abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern rights than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's line. I have had, indeed, a great number of applications from individuals (nine-tenths at least my opponents) requiring me to reiterate what I have said or written upon the subject of the U. S. Bank, abolitionists, &c. I have declined to answer them of late at all; amongst other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it; and as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, however, to avail myself of the first favorable opportunity, and, referring to the letters and speeches I had made on the subjects I have mentioned, to endorse them all. This I have recently done in a letter to a committee appointed by the Whig members of the Legislature of New York. You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you.

In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself, in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given that there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write, than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely my answer to him should be considered so also. It is worthy of remark, too, that Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it. The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner with him which I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton and many others, all but myself of the then Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted.

In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne left the Army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him my resignation as his aid-de-camp, but he declined receiving it, saying he could very well dispense with my services in his journey. It was during this trip that he obtained the promise of Gen. Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I had expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise, the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army. When Gen. Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe, that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions.—When the office of the Secretary of the North Western Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickering, the Secretary of State.

In 1799, I was selected by the *Republican party* of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. Arthur St. Clair, Jr., (the son of Gov. St. Clair,) the Federal candidate and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to shew his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering them in the gloom, which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced. I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics, further than to explain to him my views in relation to the change in the system of selling the Public Lands, which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the divison of the North Western Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hesitated not a moment to declare that I would not accept it, although very much pressed to do so by several leading Federal members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motives of those gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the Territory, in which resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the Territory, (North Western) instead of Governor St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondent addresses, had been forwarded to the President and Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them, who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, had large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for his wishing to go there. But the main object was to secure the Territory to the Federal party, when it should become a State which was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan, it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my relations and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election in the ensuing November, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and some Republican succeed Governor St. Clair in the North-western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would take no part in the contest.

I have thus given you a full account of my connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying that Mr. Jefferson lost no time, after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his confidence, and I think there is sufficient evidence that I retained both to the end of his Administration.

In answer to the inquiry why I used the word "abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word "humane," which is known to be one by which the society was really distinguished, all that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, [for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822,] it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word *abolition* was not understood to mean in 1822 what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Tarlton Pleasants was a member, and which, in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," [and by this title Judge Catch, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it,] was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797, I in 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Joseph Williams, of Tennessee, showing the connexion which existed between the Hamilton county Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorized him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations, when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US."

The inquiry is frequently addressed to us, both at home and from a distance, for our opinion in regard to the probable result of the issue about to be tried by the People of the United States between Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison. We beg leave to refer all such inquirers to the subjoined letter. It was written, not for the public eye, or for public effect, but in the sincerity and freedom of private correspondence, and by a man whose extensive sources of information, and whose care in sifting and comparing facts and probabilities, combined with his clear judgment and known candor, impart to his opinions a value and weight superior to those of any other citizen within our knowledge. The justice of this tribute will be admitted by all who know the writer when they perceive the name to be that of the distinguished Senator of New York, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.—The letter first appeared in the Richmond Whig, and was addressed to a gentleman of that city. The editor remarks, "The author will be recognised without the publication of his name," and adds, "it was written with no expectation of its meeting the public eye." Since, however, it has met the public eye, Mr. T. has given his consent to its appearance with his name affixed; and no name could give to such a statement higher claims to respect and credence.—*National Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant was duly received.

It is surprising to me that Ritchie's bragging in the Richmond Enquirer about New York should give our friends one moment's uneasiness. It is his "vocation," and it is the habit of the Federal Locofoco party to brag the louder the more they are beaten. Since their overthrow in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and in certain local elections in Pennsylvania, their prospects have brightened wonderfully! *They are looking up*, because they are *on their backs!* I understand their game perfectly. They know they cannot make a decent fight in other states, unless they can persuade their friends that Mr. Van Buren can recover New York. Without it, he has not the remotest chance of success. As to his prospects in New York, I have no hesitation in giving you my candid opinion, that he will be beaten by a much larger majority than that of the last two years. I have the best sources of information. I have an extensive correspondence all over the state, and, from my peculiar position, am enabled to judge with much accuracy of our elections. For the last two years, I have predicted the result with an accuracy almost equal to the official canvass—and I now say to you that Gen. Harrison's majority, in my judgment, will *not be less than* FIFTEEN THOUSAND. We hope to swell it much beyond that. I have not heard of a single man that has gone to the Administration since the last election. But I know and have heard of hundreds and hundreds, in different counties, who have abandoned it since that time, and are now co-operating with their old Democratic Republican friends in putting down Mr. Van Buren's old Federal doctrines. Amongst this number, are men of the highest standing and influence in their respective counties.

What possible ground, then, is there for Mr. Ritchie or any other man to claim New York for this Federal Administration? It is preposterous. What claims do they present to the people, from which they expect to derive more favor than for the last three years? The confidence of the people has been more and more impaired during that period: the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the mechanic interests of the country have heretofore felt the deleterious influence of the measures of the Administration. Now, that influence has reached the farming interest—and you may rely upon it, none of these interests will tamely submit to have their goods, their manufactures, their labor, and the products of the soil, as well as their lands, reduced one half or two thirds in value in order to enjoy the blessing of the *hard money currency of Cuba*, or of any other despotism, whose example the President has recommended for our imitation. No, sir, the free laborers of this country will never consent to have the price of their labor reduced to the same level with the peasants of Germany or the serfs of Russia; nor will the tillers of the soil consent that the products of their farms shall be reduced in price so low as not to pay the cost of production; nor will the farmers consent that their lands shall be reduced two thirds in value—that where they have purchased a farm, for example, for $15,000, paid $10,000 in cash, and mortgaged it for $5000, that it shall be sold from under them for the amount of the mortgage, and their wives and children turned out of doors, without shelter and without bread. Such are the legitimate effects of the doctrines now maintained by this Administration, and which its friends and supporters are every where urging upon the country; and which will be established beyond the hope of redemption, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected.

Of his re-election there is not the faintest prospect. In regard to New York—I speak without the least hesitation, and with the most entire confidence—he has no possible hope of success there. Why should he have? The changes have been constantly against him for the last three years, and none in his favor. At the extra session in 1837 I predicted his overthrow in that state. At the November election of that year he was swept away as by a hurricane. At the next session of Congress he apologized to his friends by saying that there were 40,000 voters who did not come to the polls, but would be out for him at the next election. Well, sir, in 1838 these 40,000 came out, and 25,000 in addition, and he was beaten by more than 10,000 majority. He again consoled his friends for this unexpected defeat by saying that in the next campaign he would take the field in person. He did so; he traversed the whole state, on a mere electioneering tour, and, with the exception of the city of New York, the result in the Legislature showed a larger majority against him than the year before. In almost every contested county the popular vote against him was increased. There was no falling off, but from local causes, any where, except in the old western district, which is so immensely strong that there was no necessity of giving a full vote but at a general election. That old district will give Harrison FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority.

The late charter election in the city of New York has satisfied both friend and foe, that under the Registry law, Harrison will carry the city in the fall by a decisive vote. You must recollect, too, that last year we had every thing to discourage and dishearten our friends. Many gave up all for lost, after they heard the disastrous accounts from Tennessee and Indiana. But there were some indomitable spirits, that never doubt or falter in a good cause. They rallied, and soon convinced the people that New York could sustain herself, and was not to be influenced by any news abroad, however, unpropitious. At this time, every man of the opposition is confident of success. It is not an over-confidence that begets inaction; it is a confidence which invigorates and inspires, and which impels to greater exertion. It is a confidence, in short, which will justify the expectations of our friends, and disappoint the hopes of our enemies.

After all we have done in New York, for the last three years, under the most unfavorable auspices, it is not a little mortifying to us, that a single friend abroad should for one moment, permit a doubt of our triumphant success in the fall to cross his mind.—New York is just as certain to go for Harrison, as the time of the election comes round. And if my old friend Ritchie, who goes for men and not principles, would like to venture a suit of clothes on the issue, I should be pleased to accommodate him; or if he does not choose to venture it on New York, I will take it on the Union; or if, as Bardolph says, he will be "better accommodated," I will take a suit on each.

A Democratic Republican State Convention will soon be called at the old head quarters at Syracuse. It will be held about the 1st of October. There will be a Conservative rally on that occasion, such as has not been known before in the state. The real Democracy will be there, to take the most effectual measures against the Federal usurpations of Mr. Van Buren. New York adheres to her old Democratic Republican principles, and will not be driven into the ultra Federalism of this Administration.—From the days of George Clinton to the present time, she has resisted the encroachment of Executive power and the usurpations of the Federal Government. She will continue to resist them whether urged upon her by Martin Van Buren or Thomas Ritchie. It is no reason because these gentlemen have abandoned their principles, and turned Federalists, that the Democratic Republicans of New York or of Virginia should follow their example. In New York they will adhere to their old principles, and will assemble in Convention at Syracuse to resist Federal aggressions, as our forefathers assembled in the time of the Revolution, to resist the Stamp Act and the Tea Tax. I beg, therefore, you will dismiss all apprehensions about New York, and set her 42 votes as the capital on which Harrison will commence business; and that, I think, is a pretty fair beginning for a "log cabin and hard cider" candidate. I have devoted myself, for the last three years, to the reform of this Administration; I have enlisted for the war, and you may rest assured, that I shall not stop till the final battle in November is fought and won. That accomplished, and Harrison elected, I shall feel that the country is safe, our free institutions restored to their original purity, and that we may once more enter upon a train of uninterrupted prosperity. And I shall also feel that I can say, with much greater propriety than Mr. Van Buren said on another occasion, "It is glory enough to hav served under such a chief."

I have written a much longer letter than I intended when I commenced; but, having said thus much, I will add a little more, by way of giving my estimate of the Presidential Election. I have taken great pains to get the most accurate information. I have not only consulted members of Congress, but I have had a very extensive correspondence throughout the Union. My sources of information may be implicitly relied on; and I say to you, with the utmost sincerity, that, [illegible] will [illegible] jority [illegible] friends [illegible] disposition [illegible] give my [illegible] the most [illegible] lieve the result [illegible] fully justify.

Harrison.		*Van Buren.*	
Massachusetts,	14	New Hampshire,	7
Vermont,	7	South Carolina,	11
Connecticut,	8	Arkansas,	4
Rhode Island,	4		22
New York,	42		
New Jersey,	8		
Pennsylvania,	30	*Doubtful.*	
Delaware,	3	Maine,	10
Maryland,	10	Mississippi,	4
Virginia,	23	Alabama,	7
North Carolina,	15	Missouri,	4
Georgia,	11		25
Louisiana	5		
Tennessee,	15	Van Buren and Doubtful	47
Kentucky,	15		
Illinois,	5		
Indiana,	9		
Ohio,	21		
Michigan,	3		
Harrison,	248		

The whole number of electoral votes is 295—necessary to a choice, 148. You will perceive, then, that Harrison will have 100 votes beyond the number requisite to elect him. I have given Van Buren New Hampshire, which, I know, will be a matter of complaint with our friends there; for they have determined to make battle in a way to shake even the granite hills. Perhaps I ought to make a similiar apology in regard to Arkansas. I have also given him South Carolina, which will go for him, unless by December, when the vote is to be cast, Mr. Calhoun shall think the interests of the country require it to be given to a third man, as heretofore! Of the 25 doubtful votes, I think Harrison's chance decidedly the best for a majority of them; and if the tide of public sentiment continues to set as strongly as it has done, Mr. Van Buren, by November next, will scarcely have a state he can call his own!

I look forward to the above result with the most perfect confidence, and with the most pleasing anticipations. What a rebuke will it be of the attempted usurpations of all the powers of this Government, and the practical subversion of its fundamental principles! What a triumphant restoration of the powers of Congress, when freedom of thought and of action shall be once more vouchsafed to the representatives of the people and of the states!

Excuse the haste with which I have written, under the pressure of the numerous engagements, and believe me very truly yours,

N. P. TALLMADGE.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND.

LAFAYETTE, (Ia.) June 1, 1840.

The Convention which assembled on the battle ground on the 29th ult., was one of the most extraordinary public assemblages ever held in this or any other country, not only in numbers, but in its character and display. The lowest estimate of numbers is 20,000 and many say 30,000; but the soul-stirring energy of the People was more demonstrative of power than even their numbers. Farmers came with their baggage wagons over two hundred miles, through mud and quagmire, made almost impassable by recent rains, and yet they came along in delegations, singing Harrison songs, and thus merrily prying their wagons through the black prairie mud. Up and down the Wabash they came in skiffs and canoes, and the steamboats were full, and over-full. If a scenic representation could be made of the encampments, horses, camp fires, mottos, banners, costumes, military companies, hunters, log cabins, &c., that stretched out for three miles on and along the battle ground, it would be the greatest drama ever exhibited upon the stage, more showy than the scenes of the Crusades even, for here was Western life, fresh and free, of which the older parts of this country have not even an idea. That here, in this remote part of the country, but so recently settled, such mighty masses of the people could be gathered together, is to me a matter of great astonishment, to be accounted for only by the fact, that the hearts as well as the heads, of the People are most profoundly interested in the success of *their* Harrison.

The scenes of interest upon the battle ground during the sitting of the Convention were so many that I must confine myself to remarks upon the most prominent. The most interesting, however, was the meeting, in a log cabin erected near the battle ground, of the old soldiers of Tippecanoe, who made the campaign of 1811 under Gen. Harrison. There were about fifty or sixty of these old soldiers here, all now venerable looking men, and all, to a man testifying to the confidence the army put in their "old Governor." The feeling they seemed to have for him is that of the strongest affection, and the attacks made upon his military reputation, particularly on his course at Tippecanoe, have goaded them to the quick. I have never seen men so profoundly excited as they were at this meeting; and when, after passing formal resolutions respecting Gen. Harrison, and transacting their other business, they adjourned—they shook hands and cried like children, often bursting forth, too, in the most touching pathos of expression. To prove to the world the perils they and their Commander ran for their country on this memorable battle field, they presented to Mr. Books, of New York city, the flag of the Spencer company, slashed with the tomahawk, and cut by bullets, for him, in their name, by this flag, to confute the lies that assail this battle; which flag is subsequently to be deposited in the archives of the Government at Washington. The late Gen. Tipton, of the U. S. Senate, was the ensign who bore this flag, and the only officer of the company who was not killed. The appearance of this flag in so central a point as New York will be the best refutation that can be made of the lies that are now promulgated about the battle of Tippecanoe. It *speaks* books.

Another very interesting scene was the presentation to the people, from the stage, by the Chairman of the Convention, of the officers who were in the battle of Tippecanoe. The people cheered them with the most tremendous demonstrations, not only in the most vociferous huzzas, but with a sound that resembles an Indian yell, not to be described. The old soldiers profoundly felt this demonstration of gratitude for their past services.

Yet another scene of interest was the narration, from this stage, by many of the old soldiers, of the respective parts they took in the engagement, and of the incidents prior to it; which narrations here on the battle ground, attracted the greatest interest. One of the soldiers said that, during the fight, it was remarked in his division of the army that Gen. Harrison was killed, when the whole division seemed to be in despair, and panic struck; but, in a moment after, Gen. H. came riding up, giving orders, and, though the bullets were whistling like the wind among them, they all, of one accord, stopped firing, gave him three cheers, and then turned about and made quick work with the enemy.

I regret that ill health prevents me from giving you a more detailed account of this truly wonderful convocation of farmers.—The sight was well worth the labor of a thousand miles' travel. You will see, I presume, detailed accounts in the Indiana and Ohio papers, and the novelty of the displays and the originality of the banners will be well worthy public attention. Hoosier wit never shone brighter.

A brilliant *Aurora Borealis* spanned the whole battle ground on the night of the Convention. The effect was electric.—The speakers all stopped, for God himself seemed to be shadowing forth the better destinies of our country in the illuminated archway of the heavens, and the doings of the day were blessed from above.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

SKETCH OF THE CELEBRATION AT RALEIGH.

BY ONE OF THE RICHMOND GUESTS.

On the 10th and 11th of this month, the Capitol of the Old North State was the scene of an interesting and brilliant *fete*, designed to celebrate the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail road and the new State House. The invitations were not confined to Carolina, but went into the neighboring States and the Metropolis of the Old Dominion furnished its quota of both sexes.—Unfortunately we did not reach Raleigh in time for the great dinner festival on the 10th. From all accounts, however, it passed off admirably. It was the mingling of congenial hearts at the festive board to rejoice in the consummation of two great works alike creditable to the enterprise and liberality of the State. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony which prevailed.—Even the spirit of party politics, which there as well as here is rife though the land, was hushed into repose, or was merged in the loftier feelings of patriotism and honorable State pride. It was literally "the feast of reason and flow of soul,"—for the eloquence of a Gaston, the pride and boast of Carolinians, gave additional zest to the banquet. One fact deserves particular notice, and furnishes an example worthy of imitation. The company dispersed in reasonable time, and without the occurrence of a solitary case of intemperance.

It is somewhat extraordinary, that we of the Old Dominion, and especially of the Metropolis, should know so little of our sister Carolina. We are far better acquainted with our countrymen who live five hundred miles North and East, and who are separated from us not only by distance, but diversity of feeling and character, than with a people who are almost in every respect like ourselves, and who are only divided from us by an invisible line. If any two States in the Union deserve to be distinguished as the "Siamese Twins" of the Confederacy, they are North Carolina and Virginia.—We sprung originally from the same stock and about the same time. We were cradled together in colonial infancy, and helplessness. Side by side we grew up to manhood, and arm in arm we resisted the British Lion, both by the firm resolve in Council, and the fierce encounter in the field.—Our Militia fought together in the Revolutionary Battles of the South, and occasionally retreated together when discretion, the better part of valor, required it. We are in fact united by the imperishable bonds of interest and congenial sentiment, and let us hope that the Union will be still more closely cemented by the facilities which are now afforded for social and commercial intercourse.

N. Carolina has been taunted as the Rip Van Winkle of the South. If the sneer was ever deserved, it is so no longer. She has waked like a Giantess from her slumbers, and threatens to leave some of her more boasted sisters far behind in the race of improvement. She is, in truth, one of the wealthiest States in the Union,—if wealth consists in being free, happy and independent; and in *being out of debt.*

But I am wandering from my purpose. Although the magnificent procession of the day was over, and the banquet hall had been deserted, when our party arrived, the Committee of Reception were in waiting, and promptly executed their arrangements.—The ladies were immediately provided with comfortable and delightful quarters, and the gentlemen were paired off into private houses, which had been hospitably thrown open for the occasion. Much was yet to be seen and enjoyed; the weather was balmy and beautiful, and the Empress of Night looked down upon earth with one of her sweetest smiles. An illumination at the Capitol and Governor's House, attracted throngs of delightful spectators. Festoons of variegated lamps were suspended from tree to tree, and brilliant transparencies illustrating the objects of the celebration adorned the front of the State House. A fine band of music enlivened the merry groups who sauntered through the moonlit groves or along the principal avenues, and it was not until midnight that the company dispersed to their respective places of repose.

The next day was spent in various kinds of amusement according to the tastes and inclinations of the hundreds who thronged the metropolis. Gentlemen and ladies formed parties of excursion on the Rail Road; some rode through the City and visited the immense quarries of granite, which supplied the material of the State House; and others whiled away an hour in the North Carolina Book-Store, which certainly deserves the name, for there are few more extensive establishments in the Union. Most of the strangers, of course, visited the Capitol and ascended to its lofty parapets. It is indeed a magnificent building, constructed of solid granite, and adorned with portions of mixed orders of Architecture. The steps and window frames are of the same enduring materials, and the interior arrangement could not be surpassed for convenience and utility. The basement story which contains the offices of the State, is lighted from the splendid dome, and the Halls of the Senate and House of Commons are spacious and magnificent rooms. This noble structure is in shape an oblong square, and in size is larger than our own Capitol. The Carolinians have evinced their judgment in constructing it of such permanent materials that it may probably endure as long as the Athenian Parthenon itself. Let it, like the far famed Grecian Temple, be dedicated to the Goddess of Wisdom, and let Liberty and Patriotism minister at its altars and the North State will bequeath to future generations a glorious memorial of the present age.

The City of Raleigh is in some respects unique. The original settlers planted themselves in a dense forest, which they gradually thinned as necessity required,—and as the private dwellings are generally detached from each other, they are all embosomed in groves of primitive oak, or some other towering growth. This mass of shade in contrast with the neat white-painted houses produces a pleasing and picturesque effect, and imparts to the whole City even at a time of bustle and excitement, an air of solitude and repose. Seen from the top of the Capitol the landscape presents an unvarying aspect of foliage—

> "Thick as the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
> In Vallambrosa, where the Etrurian shades
> O'er arching high, embower."

But the spectacle of Thursday night was perhaps the most brilliant and imposing to strangers and visitors. A grand entertainment was given at the Capitol, attended by nearly a thousand persons of both sexes.—In the Hall of the House of Commons ten distinguished musicians were engaged to perform on the Harp and Violin for the gratification of such as were not inclined to join in the sprightlier pleasures of the dance. The ball was held in the Senate Chamber, which is separated from the other by a fine circular gallery. Both rooms were splendidly illuminated with costly chandeliers and other lights. The Senate Chamber was of course the scene of the greatest attraction. Here the fair daughters of Carolina mingled in the mazy dance with their no less lovely rivals from the Old Dominion. The empire of beauty was well represented at this charming convention. Brilliant eyes and blooming cheeks and sylphlike forms at once enchanted and bewildered the spectator's gaze. A more dazzling assemblage of Southern beauty has perhaps rarely occurred—and unless the writer is greatly mistaken, the sly little archer, who takes captive the youthful heart, was busily engaged that night in scattering his darts.—Nor were the young and lovely the sole participants of the joyous scene. The grave dignitaries of State mingled with the [illegible] distinguished of their countrymen, and all seemed to catch as well as to enjoy the flashing inspiration of the moment.

But we must not forget the supper, which was admirably arranged and conducted.—That, as well as the dinner on the day preceding, was provided by a lady, and, from all accounts, a very exemplar of female heroism. She occupied a wooden house on the principal street of the town, which had been twice theatened with destruction by fire, and on the last occasion in order to stop the progress of the flames, it was gravely proposed, by the proper authorities, to blow up her dwelling. Nothing daunted by the arts and contrivances of men, the modern Joan La Pucelle mounted the roof of her domicil, and bade defiance to her enemies. She boldly proclaimed from the house top her firm resolve to suffer martyrdom in defence of her rights, and the consequence was the firemen desisted from their purpose.

The table of the supper occupied the aisles of the basement story, having its centre immediately under the Capitol dome.—Much of it was therefore visible from the circular gallery above. It was spread with a great variety of fruits and confectionary and the cake in the centre was curiously wrought with emblematic devices and adorned with miniature flags. The general effect was very imposing, and especially when the multitude were summoned from the Halls above, and rushing down the aisles, took their stations at the feast. But it would be tedious to dwell upon minute details. Suffice it to say, the whole entertainment was conducted with perfect order and decorum, and the company dispersed at a seasonable hour. Although the festivities were expected to continue the ensuing day, our party resolved to return to Richmond. It was no easy matter either, to resist the pressing hospitalities of the city. Long will the guests from our metropolis remember the courtesy and kindness they experienced during their fleeting visit—and if it be allowable to distinguish a few where all were kind—we render our special acknowledgments to the accomplished B——, no less the delight of the domestic circle than the boast and ornament of the Carolina bar,—to the social, agreeable, and intelligent G——, and to the venerable Judge C——, a gentleman of the olden time,—and a model of patriarchal wisdom, benevolence and piety.

Nothing illustrates more forcibly the progress of internal improvement in our country than the fact that the two capitals of Raleigh and Richmond, are brought within a day's travel of each other by a continuous Rail Road. As we reached Petersburg before night fall, our party determined to sleep at their homes, and a wise determination it was, for the night was extremely beautiful, the air refreshing, and balmy, and a splendid moon lighted up our journey. Our fair companions were exhilarated by the recollections of the past, which seemed more like a romantic dream than a sober reality, and when we reached the noble bridge which spans our river of islands and cataracts—the glories of our own metropolis burst suddenly on the view, and made us even forget for awhile, the hospitality, intelligence, refinement and beauty of the Woodland City of the North State.

New York, June 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. NINETEEN DAYS LATER.

The Great Western arrived this morning at half past three o'clock, bringing us our usual files of papers, of Liverpool and London to the 3d of June, and Bristol to the 4th.

We learn that Mr. Rush, the Secretary of Legation at London, arrived in the Great Western, and that he departed immediately for Washington, being the bearer of important despatches from our Minister at London.

The King of Prussia is dead, and is succeeded by his son.

Upland Cotton was worth 4¾ to 6½d in Liverpool—a fall of about ½d since the former dates.

Private letters from England are discouraging. Flour has fallen to 24 6, which will cause a considerable loss to the shippers of the articles. Cotton, owing to the receipts and accounts of large crops, has declined. The tidings from the manufacturing districts are very discouraging.—Trade, instead of improving, has declined. Money was rather tight, and there was nothing doing in American Securities. There is nothing encouraging in any branch. It is quite evident that the trade of America is vitally important to England, and that whenever we are too poor to pay for Manufactures, and cease to require our usual supplies, it has a great effect with the Manufacturers there. This news will be discouraging here. There has been a lingering expectation that our bread stuffs, having reached so low a point, there might be an inducement to ship to England. It appears, however, there is none. The prospect of the crop there is good, and prices have got down to a very low notch; so low that the article cannot be shipped for this, and leave any margin over four dollars. The certainty of a large crop of cotton, which was not fully credited before, has, with the low state of Manufactures, caused prices to decline still lower. This also will have its effect here.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY.

The annual Commencement occurred on the 4th inst. Thirty gentlemen were graduated, viz: William M. Shipp, of Lincoln county, who delivered the Latin Salutatory; Wm. H. Henderson of Tenn., the Valedictory; Thomas H. Spruill, of Warren county; Albert M. Shipp, of Lincoln; John A. Lillington, of Wilmington; (to all of whom the first honor was awarded;) Daniel A. Guthrie, of Robeson; Todd R. Caldwell, of Burke; John W. Cameron, of Moore; and Francis H. Hawks, of Beaufort; to whom, equally, the 2d honor was awarded;) and David A. Barnes, of Northampton; Richard H. Clairborne, of Virginia; John W. Cunningham, of Person; Shelby Currie, of Caswell; Wm. H. H. Dudley, of Raleigh; Charles C. Graham, of Lincoln; Lucius J. Johnson, Chowan; Wm. Johnson, of Lincoln; Daniel L. Kenan, of Alabama; Wm. Logan, of Virginia; Ralph A. Clement, of Virginia; Wm. S. Green of Virginia; Willis H. McLead, of Johnston; Andrew McMillan, of Richmond; Oliver P. Prince, of Alabama; Samuel J. Proctor, of Elizabeth City; Archibald Purcell, of Robeson; John P. Tharpe, of Edgecomb; William Thompson, Leasburg; Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford.

Col. Daniel M. Barringer delivered the Address before the Alumni. Judge Mason of Virginia, who had consented to deliver the Annual Address, was prevented by official duties from attending. Col. Long, of Halifax, in some measure supplied the loss by an extempore address.

The institution is in a highly prosperous condition.—*Fay. Observer.*

PHILO WHITE—TREED AGAIN.

Our old acquaintance, Col. Philo White, Purser in the Navy, and doer of odd jobs, having found N. Carolina too hot for him, has been located once more by the Administration in the Editorial chair of a newspaper in Ohio. See the following.—

From the Wilmington (Ohio) Republican.

> The party at Washington city—Van Buren included, of course—have sent another office holder to the West to edit a loco foco paper. His name is Philo White, and has taken charge of the Georgetown (O.) Standard. He is an officer of the navy, drawing his regular pay from the public treasury—and receives a handsome sum for editing a federal paper.

This Purser must have a long purse by this time, since he has been serving in the double capacity of Purser and Editor since 1830; and doubtless deriving ample pay in both capacities. In the one from the Treasury, and in the other from the secret service fund, which the President has the disposal of. In 1834 and 1835, this man was Editor of the Raleigh Standard; last year, if we mistake not, he was Editor of a paper in Wisconsin; this Spring he has been writing for the Western Carolinian, in the vain endeavor to sustain Mr. Fisher, in his outrageous imposition upon the Whigs of that District; and now we find him in Ohio. Will the people tolerate this interference of the Administration with the freedom of elections? this abandonment of duty by a paid public officer? this support of newspapers out of the public treasury? We know they will not. They will hurl the corrupt party from power.—*Fay. Observer.*

"*Facts for Mr. Morehead.*"—Under this head, the Standard says, that the whole amount of increase of bank capital in six States during the last ten years, is $98,000,000; and that of this only $17,405,000 has been added by the Democratic States, and by Whig States $80,597,000. Why did not the Standard specify the six States? We pronounce the statement false, and stand ready to prove it so, whenever the Standard shall choose to make its statement definite. Let it do so, and we stand ready to prove, that out of an increase of $295,000,000 of Bank capital, from 1830 to 1837, about 246,000,000 were chartered by Jackson Van Buren Legislatures.—*ib.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, July 2, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District.	Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke.
2d "	Gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes.
3d "	David Ramsour, of Lincoln.
4th "	David F. Caldwell, of Rowan.
5th "	James Mebane, of Caswell.
6th "	Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham.
7th "	John B. Kelly, of Moore.
8th "	Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9th "	Charles Manly, of Wake.
10th "	Col. H. G. Ruffin, of Franklin.
11th "	Wm. W. Cherry, of Bertie.
12th "	Thomas F. Jones, of Perquimons.
13th "	Josiah Collins, of Washington.
14th "	James W. Bryan, of Carteret.
15th "	Daniel B. Baker, of New Hanover.

ORIGIN OF THE TERMS "HARD CIDER" AND "LOG CABIN."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, a prominent Van Buren paper, speaking sneeringly of Gen. Harrison, says:

> "Give him a barrel of Hard Cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a Log Cabin."

☞ We have inserted several interesting articles to day, to which we invite public attention, particularly to the letter from Gen. Harrison to Mr. Lyon of Richmond, Virginia.

☞ We copy the following from the Camden Journal of the 27th ult., to which we call the attention of our agricultural friends:

PROVISIONS.

We beg our country friends to have compassion on us, and save us from starvation. We don't believe, that at the time we write, there is a SINGLE BARREL OF FLOUR for sale in the town, and CORN has been, for some days, remarkably scarce. Flour would bring from 8 to 9 dollars per barrel, and Corn has been selling at a dollar per bushel.—We are not complaining so much about the price however, as of the scarcity.—The latter, we hope our country friends will remedy, and the former we must try and manage ourselves.

AFRAID OF THE LIGHT.

Mr. Stanly, of this State, sent to the "Globe" for publication Dr. Duncan's celebrated Abolition Letter, offering to pay for it as an advertisment, if the Editors would insert it. They declined, however, on the ground that the Letter had been already published in their paper. Mr. Stanly wrote another note, asking to be informed *about what time* it had appeared. The "Globe" men replied—"between the 1st of January and the 8th of May, 1839."—Mr. Stanly then employed the Congressional Librarian to make strict examination of the files of the "Globe" for the article in question, and the result of his search is thus stated:

> House Library, Washington, May 30, 1840.
> *To the Hon. Edward Stanly, Ho. Reps.*
> Sir: At your request I have examined a file of the Globe, from the 1st of January to the 31st of May, 1840, to find a letter said to be published therein from the Hon. Alexander Duncan upon the subject of slavery, but I do not find such letter.
> ELEAZER EARLY, Librarian.

Comment is unnecessary!—*Ral. Reg.*

HENRY CLAY.

Ex-Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, one of the most zealous friends of the present Administration, thus speaks of Mr. Clay in a late number of his Farmer's Visiter:

> "The genius of Henry Clay is intuitive; and when it bursts spontaneously from the fetters thrown around it by prejudice, it forces itself into the channel of right and justice. We have personally observed this on several occasions; but never have we been more gratified in the exhibition than on the occasion of a late debate in the Senate of the United States growing out of a report of Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the disputed North-eastern boundary between this country and Great Britain. We admire the tone of feeling exhibited on this occasion by the veteran Senator—a feeling which does equal credit to the heart which prompted it, to the country, and to the Administration to which he is opposed."

It is well that the political opponents of Mr. Clay are beginning to understand the man who has been more than any other prominent personage of the age, the object of particular persecution. Whether the genius of Henry Clay is "intuitive" or not, the voice of posterity will declare that it was blended with the true American spirit transmitted from the times of Washington, and that it was devoted to the advancement of the honor and interests of his country. Among the next generation there will be thousands who shall "blush to know their fathers were his foes."—*Balt. American.*

St. Augustine, June 13.

Near Tallahassee, on the 21st ult. a skirmish took place, in which two Indians were killed. The blood hounds *trailed* them admirably.

Col. Green, Infantry, in Middle Florida, recently captured six warriors and killed two, one of whom was a *white man painted*, as an Indian.—*News.*

To the Editor of [illegible]

Sir: [illegible] since from a friend in [illegible] me that a [illegible] had stated that one of [illegible] candidates for the Legislature [illegible] Caldwell) was opposed to a division of the county, or rather, that he said he would not go for it. This was denied and the author demanded, whereupon my name was given as the author. I was not at all surprised to hear that he (G. W. C.) was not bold enough to repeat such an assertion at this time: but as the charge has been denied, I deem it a duty I owe to Mr. Winchester, to the people and to myself to say, that Mr. G. W. C. did make the assertion on Friday evening after the last Congressional election under the piazza of the Mansion House. His words, as near as I remember were, these: That the county never would be divided—that he would not go for it, but that he would go for having the Court-House moved and by that means would blow us (perhaps the Whigs or Merchants) to the D——l.

Now, sir, these are the facts in relation to the matter, and the people have a right to know them. If the gentleman has changed his opinion since that time I am not aware of it. Such may be the case, and possibly he might have made the assertion through mistake. I only give the people his assertions at the time and leave them to judge for themselves.

J. B. SMITH.

Charleston, June, 1840.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Providence, June 30, 1840.

Mr. Editor: I have seen lately in the Western Carolinian a most ruthless attack on the character of the people of Guilford in the shape of a Communication addressed to that paper. The object of that communication is too apparent to escape the observation of any one. * It is a foul effort to stigmatize the patriotism of that intelligent and virtuous community and to destroy the moral influence of its example. Pray, sir, are Van Buren men mad? In the desperate spirit in which they conduct the present political controversy, do they disregard their own history and forget whence a portion of their own followers have sprung. Where was Lincoln in the days of the Revolution? Let the battle of King's Mountain and Ramsour's Mills answer. Where was *Vice President* Polk's grandfather in former times? Does the Editor of the Western Carolinian himself wish his political adversaries to disinter his own family story, in order to vindicate themselves against the consequences of his own rancour and hardihood. It ought to be a sore subject to him. Let him beware or he may provoke a history which the kindness of all parties would repress.

VERITAS.

"*Cry havoc and let slip the dog's of War.*"—Havoc indeed, but not to the enemy. Havoc only to the Treasury—poor as it is. Look at the bill of particulars for the importation of the Florida Bloodhounds, which we quote from the Newark Daily:

The Territory of Florida to R. Fitzpatrick, Dr. January, 1840—For 33 Bloodhounds purchased in Cuba,	$2,733 00
Expenses at Metamoras and Key West, including port charges and quarantine dues; volante hire to go to the south side of Cuba, and expenses at Madrega; transportation of the dogs at Matanzas and Key West; carpenter's bill for making dog-houses; lumber, old canvass, &c.	303 99
Charter of the sloop Marshall for the voyage to Matanzas and back to St. Marks,	600 00
This sum advanced to the 5 Spaniards who accompany the dogs as per accounts herewith,	136 63
Passports for those five Spaniards,	26 25
Paid for 87 lbs. fresh beef in Tallahassee for dogs,	6 96
My compensation,	1,000 00
	$5,006 83
Cr.—By this sum received from the Union Bank by order of Gov. Call,	5,000 00
Balance,	$6 36

Uncle Sam will find $5000 rather a heavy item for 33 Dogs, which after all the cost, have not caught a single Indian.

A CANDID CONFESSION.

Mr. Walker, the Federal Loco-foco Senator from Mississippi, advocates the application of a bankrupt bill to the banking institutions of the United States, distinctly on the ground assumed by him, that such a system *must break them all down!* He avowed in his place in the Senate on Thursday last, that he was opposed to the continuance of banks, and was anxious to subject them to the operation of the bankrupt system, because they would then be compelled to stop their operations and wind up their concerns!

These avowals show the real object of the men who support the destructive Federal scheme presented by Mr. Wall as a substitute for the beneficent measure of a majority of the Judiciary Committee.—They are determined to continue the war against the institutions of the States with relentless ferocity; and if they can, they will totally destroy, under cover of Federal law, the banks and corporations chartered by the States.—*Madisonian.*

Alarming Facts.—Out of 192 fires in the city of New York, reported by the Fire Commissioners, between May 23d, 1839, and the same period 1840, no less than ninety-six were in their opinion imputable to *incendiaries!* Of the total loss $3,225,409—half occurred in the stores, &c. destroyed by incendiaries.—*R. Reg.*

☞ *A Prediction.*—The "Eastern Argus" has been revived, and is edited by F. O. J. Smith, Esq., late a member of Congress from Maine. He regards the resignation of Mr. Kendall, as the most conclusive sign and acknowledgment of the weakness of Mr. Van Buren that has yet appeared. He says:

> "Mr. Kendall is taking his position, and arming himself and friends, not so much for the pending Presidential canvass *as for the election that is to succeed that of 1840.* And we now warn the country, and the Whig party especially, that the managers of the Washington Globe, with Kendall, and Benton, and Blair at their head, are fortifying themselves and arranging to lead the forces of the democratic party of the country in the campaign that will commence immediately upon the installation of a new administration, which THEY now see to be inevitable, and are not in fact hoping or expecting that they can recover to Mr. Van Buren the lost strength and lost hold upon public confidence, which are essential to his re-election. Time will test the correctness of our conclusions. The data upon which we found them we will in due time exhibit to our readers."

A proper Rebuke.—The following article is from the Philadelphia Sentinel, a prominent advocate of the Administration. It is a source of gratification to find among any portion of the Van Buren Press, sentiments at once so patriotic and so independent.

> "Critto" cannot be admitted into the Sentinel. Gen. Harrison is not our choice for the Presidency, but that is no reason why we should give our columns to the propagation of slanders against him, which have been a hundred times refuted. We may add that he who could write or endorse the assertion "that Gen. Harrison was always a coward, always a foe to the people, always a Verres, and as infamous as Arnold," deserves the scorn and reprobation of every community in which the grateful remembrance of generous deeds is not a damning sin."

Great gathering in Tennessee.—The Whig Convention at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 25th ult., numbered no less than 8000. A hundred banners gleamed in the sun.—One bore, suspended from the beak of an Eagle, these words: "In war, Harrison defended the log-cabins; in peace, the log cabins will defend Harrison." Prominent among the flags was one trimmed with black crape; dark back ground, with a monument surmounted by an urn; Inscription—"In memory of Hugh L. White."

We have two Locofoco papers before us—one of them states that General Harrison is indigent in consequence of his prodigality and intemperate habits—the other says he is worth about $200,000, has an office from which he receives $6000 per annum, and "lives in splendid style." The Loco-foco Federal journals would have a much greater influence if they would only learn to lie alike.—*N. Y. Times.*

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Slander Harrison as they will, some of our Loco Foco friends at times forget themselves and do justice to that Patriot and Statesman. Dr. Duncan lately delivered a speech against him full of falsehoods and misrepresentations. But even in that speech, the Doctor's conscience would make him, in his sober moments, do justice to Gen. Harrison, as the following extract will prove:

> "I profess to be somewhat acquainted with the history of General Harrison's political, military and private life. I am his neighbor, and live in his county. AS TO HIS PRIVATE LIFE I KNOW OF NO STAIN THAT FOR A MOMENT SULLIES HIM."

THE FEDS BEGIN TO TREMBLE.

The last Globe says the report was rife on Wednesday, that Mr. Preston and Mr. Dawson of Georgia, affirmed of their certain knowledge, that Gen. Harrison had written to a Georgia Committee repeating all his former opinions against the abolitionists.

The report seems to have had a wonderful effect upon the Government organ. It seems to tremble in its shoes while narrating the dreadful intelligence. The report, if true, and we do not doubt it, will nail to the counter some thousand falsehoods of the Government presses. That Gen'l. Harrison was in the keeping of a committee, an Abolitionist, and afraid to answer questions, constituted the sole remaining ground of objection to the Old General, with the Feds. Stripped of that, their falsehood and hypocrisy would be exposed to the public gaze, and they would be alike the pity and the scorn of the people. *The day for exposure and retribution is at hand.*—*R. Whig.*

A Harrison Sign.—A gentleman of our acquaintance riding along a road in Shelby County, a few days since, saw two men and a boy at a work about a piece of fence, in a field by the side of the road. On their observing him, the boy got upon the fence and commenced the song—

"Ye jolly young Whigs of Ohio,
And all ye sick Democrats too——"

And singing the two lines, he stopped, looking at the traveller with an inquisitive expression. The latter took up the tune and sung the remaining lines of the verse—

Come out from among the foul Party,
And vote for old Tippecanoe."

"He's Whig," shouted the boy, looking round to the men.—*Log Cabin.*

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner has been indicted in the Criminal Court at Washington, for the assault on Dr. Montgomery. He submitted, and was fined $50. A friend at our elbow says the amount of the fine reminds him of an Alabama trial which he witnessed, where the Judge fined the assailant $10, whereupon he said, "Thank your Honor; I'll whip the rascal again!"—*Fay. Observer.*

"*Boys, do You Hear That?*"—Mr. Poinsett, in his army bill, says that the militia are "without discipline, *subordination, or knowledge of the use of arms,* and *totally ignorant of the manner of taking care of themselves, or of each other,* in the field." And in the same document he says, "Our soil might be polluted with the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, *before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics, or the simple use of the firelock.*"

What say you, fellow citizens, are you as stupid as the Administration thinks you? If not, and we know you are not, show them so at the polls.—*ib.*

The Post master General.—John M. Niles, the new Post-master General, in his Life of Commodore Perry, published in 1821, in giving a sketch of Gen. Harrison, said:—"*The defence of Fort Meigs, and the subsequent capture of the Army, may be fairly considered the most brilliant and extraordinary events of the War.*"

In referring to the battle of the Thames, Mr. Niles said:—"It must be conceded that this victory reflected great honor upon the National Arms, and upon the troops by whom it was achieved." "*The action and the movements which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the* JUDGMENT AND COOL INTREPIDITY OF GEN. HARRISON, *and indeed, all the events of the campaign support these characteristics; the* DISASTERS ATTENDING IT HAVING IN NO INSTANCE BEEN IMPUTABLE TO HIM."

☞ On Saturday evening last an animated scene was witnessed in Washington City—according to the National Intelligencer. Mr. John Bear, known as the eloquent "Buckeye Blacksmith" was announced to address the people at 8 o'clock in front of the city Hall. A great crowd was present, but Mr. Bear did not appear until a late hour, and the interim of time was occupied in addresses from Mr. Bell, of Tenn., Mr. Briggs, of Mass., and Mr. Pope, of Ky.—Mr. Bear is spoken of as one of nature's orators, and because of the hard times out of business. He said that "as Mr. Van Buren had turned him out of employment, he should do what he could to turn Mr. Van Buren out of employment." He is to speak in several of the eastern cities.—*Car. Beacon.*

A Discovery.—It appears that the celebrated bill which is falsely designated as the bill proposing to sell poor white men for debt, and for voting in favor of which General Harrison has been so much censured by the tories, was introduced into the Legislature of Ohio by Thomas Morris, one of the late loco-foco Van Buren Tory Abolition Senators from that State.—*Georgia Whig.*

Take off my Name!—In one paper, dated last week, we found the names of 76 persons requesting to have their names stricken from the lists of Van Buren Committee men. They belong to the following States: Ohio 64, Virginia 6, Tennessee 3, Missouri 1, Michigan 1, Kentucky 1.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Methodists.—The Methodist General Conference in Baltimore, have determined to send Delegates to England in 1842, and one to Canada in 1841. According to an Address reported to the Conference, the increase of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the four years ending in September last, was 515 ministers and 89,781 church members. Since the accounts had been made up in September, the ascertained increase is 14,000, making a total increase of upward of *one hundred thousand members.* At the General Conference of 1836, the number of ministers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church was, 2,781, and of members 650,678. In September 1839, 3,290 ministers, 740,459 members.

Richmond, June 16.

Green's Trial concluded.—Yesterday evening the trial of B. W. Green was concluded before the Examining Court, which came to the unanimous decision to send him on for further trial before the Fall term of the Superior Court, on both counts of the indictment: 1st, for aiding and abetting Wm. B. Dabney is smuggling money from the bank for his (Dabney's) behoof: and 2d, involving the general charge of larceny; fraudulently taking, carrying away, &c. to the amount of $100,000 and more. There was no application made to bail him. Counsel for the Commonwealth, Joseph Mayo and John Robinson, Esqs.; for the prisoner, B. W. Leigh, James Lyons, Samuel Taylor, and W. B. Archer, Esqs.—*Comp.*

Ballooning.—Mr. Wise, the *balloonist*, has made some curious discoveries. He says what we all know, that almost every one, on looking down from a great height, feels affected by vertigo—giddiness of the head—and a sensation of sickening insecurity; but maintains that this only occurs when the individuals is standing or sitting upon something *connected with the ground.* He avers that while suspended in air, entirely isolated from the earth, no such feeling or sensation can be experienced: but that the slightest link of communication—even a single rope thrown out and touching the ground—is certain to create it. This is worth investigation, and we trust those who have leisure and disposition will test it, as its demonstration will be the solution of another of Nature's mysteries.

We learn that there was a terrible hail storm on the Uwaree, in Montgomery county, a few days ago, which did immense damage. The hail is said to have lain knee deep on the ground.—*Fay. Observer.*

Domestic Silk.—The handsomest specimen yet, of undyed Sewing Silk, which we have seen this season, has been shown us by Mrs. Lucy Freeman, of this city. It was reeled on a common spinning wheel, but will vie in evenness and lustre, with the best Italian.—*Raleigh Register.*

Caution.—Three cases of fraud in packing cotton have been detected within a few weeks, and the sellers compelled to refund. They were not prosecuted, because there was reason to believe that they themselves had been imposed upon.—*Fay. Observer.*

Death of the Hon. Thos. Sumter.—We received last evening with sincere regret, intelligence of the death of this estimable gentleman. He died at his residence near Statesburg, after a short illness, in the 72d year of his age. He was the son of Gen. Thos. Sumter—a heroic name—and father of the Hon. Thos. D. Sumter, of our present delegation in Congress. He was himself for many years a member of Congress, and subsequently Minister of the U. S. at the Court of Brazil.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Republican Whig Ticket.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends James W. Osborne, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the Senate.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends W. F. Davidson, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends J. T. Drafvin, Esq., has consented to become a candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

☞ At the solicitation of his friends, Eli Stewart, Esq., has consented to become a Candidate to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 24.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 54	Feathers,	30 a 40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	75 a 80
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2¾
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	80 a
Flaxseed,	90 a $	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Flour,	$1 a $	Wool,	15 a 16

CHERAW—JUNE 24.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	$5½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$4 a 5
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Sugar,	8 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt, in sacks,	$2 a 2¼
Flour,	a $5½	do bushel,	87½ a $1
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—JUNE 27.

Bacon,	8 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 8
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a
Corn,	62 a 68	do. bulk,	$1 a 1½
Flour,	4 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—JUNE 25.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	87½ a 93¾
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	7 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	20 a 31	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 50
Flour, country,	$6 a 7	do. N. O.	50 a 56

CHARLESTON—JUNE 20.

Bacon,	8½ a 14	Lard,	10½ a 11
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 8½
Cotton, upland	6½ a 10	Nails, cut,	7¼ a 7½
Coffee,	9 a 11½	Rice,	$3½ a $3¾
Corn,	50 a 54	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	5 a 10
Molasses, Cuba	21 a 22	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	27 a 29	Peas,	45 a $1½

☞ We are authorized to announce Thomas N. Alexander, Esq., as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

EXAMINATION.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Charlotte Female Academy will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on the 27th and 28th of July. The Parents and Guardians of the Pupils and all other friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, *Principal.*

July 1, 1840.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1840.

A—R. G. Allison, M. B. Abernathy, S. W. Allen, Miss Margt. V. Alexander, Mrs. Lucy Alexander, Mrs. Margt. Adiew.

B—J. Bolton, Jno. Brown, sen., Col. J. M. Black, Miss Marth. Bigham, Jos. Bigham, F. Brown, W. R. Berryhill, Robt. Blick.

C—Wm. Carson, S. Cimral, Joseph Chambers, G. W. Caldwell, Wm. Cook, Jno. Campbell, J. D. Connell, Rev. T. J. Crohin, Wm. J. Campbell, Miss J. T. Chambers, Rev. J. Cronan, T. J. Clark, Dr. R. T. Cheek, Miss H. Clark.

D—Hen. Davis 2, Wm. Davis, M. W. Davis, A. Davis, Jno. Dickinson.

E—James Elms, J. B. Elliott, Sol. Earnhart, C. Erwin.

F—J. M. Fulwood, Caty Foster, Clem. Foster.

G—J. B. Gillett, Dr. J. B. Gaston, Martin M. Glover 2, Sarah B. Gray, Barbary Gillis, N. D. Gray, Mrs. Providence N. Gray, Eli Griffith.

H—I. S. Henderson, D. M. Harrison, Chas Harper, Salathiel Harris, T. J. Holton 4, Thos. Hunter, Miles Hill, Mrs. C. Harris, Mrs. J. Hunter, Jas. Haloburgh, Dr. Jas. O. Hake, Jno. Harrell, Jas. Hutchison, Mrs. R. Houston, Geo. Hannah, Thos. Hamber, Miss N. Houston, Sam. Howie, Wm. Howard, sen.

I & J—M. Icehour, Mrs. J. A. Jamison, Rev. Cyrus Johnson, R. M. Jamison, Phill Johnson.

K—Mrs. Jane Kerr, Miss Elizabeth Kenedy 2, Mrs. Mary Kennedy.

L—Phalanx Lodge, Mrs. Judith Long.

M—Mrs. Elizabeth McCord 2, Moneca Miller, Bryan Mahan, Jas. Monteith, Ed. McCoy, Daniel McGlothen, Jas. McClure, Silas Montgomery, R. Marsh, J. D. Maupin, Jas. Marshall, J. S. Means.

N—S. W. Neal 2, Miss Martha Nesbitt.

P—Col. Wm. N. Parks, Bonaparte Patterson 2, W. H. Patterson 2, Ebenezer Paul, Caleb Phifer, Miss S. Poke, Sarah Parks, Mrs. Sally Peoples.

R—Miss H. A. Rodgers, Jas. D. H. Robertson, Wm. Rea, Up. Redden, J. B. Rodgers, R. Rogers.

S—Henry Shell, Miss Martha Stephens, T. W. Saunier, I. Spencer 2, Lucinda Simmons, Messrs. Fulwood & Stephens, Rev. J. D. Sheek, Mrs. Jane Simpson, Jer. H. Scannell, Thos. Sirecy, Tuggins & Stockton.

T—J. N. Thompson 2, Wm. A. Todd, J. Taggert, Sampson Tarleton, Henry Ticer, S. Thrift, Sam. Taylor 2, Rich'd. or Nicholas Tradinick 2.

W—Jno. Walker, Jon. Wilson, Miner, Jas. Wilson, Edgar Williams, John Witherspoon 2, Catharine Wilson, Mrs. S. E. Williamson, W. Wilson, V. Young Williams, T. J. Walker, R. S. Wallace.

154 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Davidson College are requested to meet at the College, on the 8th and 9th of July next, to attend to the Examination of the Senior Class. The other Classes will be Examined on the 28th and 29th, and the Commencement will be on the 30th July.

CHAS. W. HARRIS, *Sec'y.*

June 20, 1840. t40

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

THE WIFE.

"She flung her white arms around him—Thou art all that this poor heart can cling to."

I could have stemmed misfortune's tide,
And borne the rich one's sneer,
Have braved the haughty glance of pride,
Nor shed a single tear.
I could have smiled on every blow
From life's full quiver thrown,
While I might gaze on thee and know
I should not be "alone."

I could—I think I could have brooked,
E'en for a time, that thou
Upon my fading face had looked
With less of love than now;
For then I should at least have felt
The sweet hope still my own,
To win thee back, and whilst I dwelt,
On earth not been "alone."

But thus to see from day to day,
Thy brightening eye and cheek,
And watch thy life-sands waste away,
Unnumbered, slowly, meek;
To meet thy smiles of tenderness,
And catch the feeble tone
Of kindness ever breathed to bless,
And feel, I'll be "alone;"

To mark thy strength each hour decay,
And yet thy hope grow stronger,
As filled with heaven-ward trust they say,
"Earth may not claim thee longer;"
Nay, dearest, 'tis too much—this heart
Must break when thou art gone;
It must not be; we may not part;
I could not live "alone!"

* * *

THERE'S SOMETHING IN A KISS.

There's something in a kiss,
Though I cannot reveal it;
Which never comes amiss—
Not even when we steal it!

We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it,
But is there not a bliss
Communicated through it?

I'm well convinced there is
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.

Yes, there's something in a kiss;
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be proved alone by this—
All honest people love it?

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COUNTESS AND THE DIAMONDS.

The following anecdote will show to what a pitch of perfection the science of robbery is arrived.

M. Esquirol, one of the most celebrated physicians in Paris, in cases of mental disease, was visited one morning by a lady of about forty years old, but still good-looking. The carriage of the Countess of——— drove rapidly into the doctor's court yard. The Countess was instantly admitted, and with tears, and apparently in despair, exclaimed "You see, sir, a woman in the deepest affliction. I have an only son, who is very dear to me, as well as to my husband." Here she wept so abundantly, that her tears seemed likely to rival those which the classical Artemisia shed over the tomb of Mausoleus.

"Yes, sir," she at length continued, "and for some time we have been under dreadful apprehensions. He is just at the age when the passions begin to display themselves. Though we indulge him in every way, allow him money and unlimited liberty, he has several times already shown signs of insanity. His monomania makes us the more uneasy, from his constantly talking (in the midst of other incoherent discourse) *of jewels or diamonds which he has sold or given away.* We imagine that, perhaps, he may have fallen desperately in love with some woman, and that he may have contracted some heavy debts to gratify her wishes. This, however, is only conjecture: his father and I have bewildered ourselves to discover the reason of this folly."

"Well, madam, bring your son to me."

"To-morrow, sir, at twelve oclock."

The next day the Countess got out of her carriage at the shop of one of the most celebrated jewellers; and after having bargained a long time for a set of jewels worth 2,000 pounds and made many difficulties, she at last decided upon purchasing it.—She draws her purse out and finds only bank notes for 400 pounds, which she displays; then putting them carelessly into the purse, "Let some one go home with me," she said, "and my husband will pay him; for I have not the whole sum about me."

The jeweller gave orders to one of his young men, who darted from behind the counter, proud of the honour of accompanying a Countess in her carriage.

They arrived at the house of Mr. Esquirol. The lady ran up stairs, and whispers to the doctor, "Here is my son; I will leave you." Then turning back she says to the young man, "My husband is in his cabinet; go on; he will pay you." The young man enters; the Countess runs down stairs: the carriage drives quietly into the street, and when there, the horses set off at full speed.

"Well, young man," said the physician, "you know the state of the case. Come, how do you feel? Tell me what is passing in your mind."

"What is passing in my mind! Nothing sir, but here is the bill for the diamonds."

"So—we are coming to it already!—Good," said the doctor, gently putting back the bill; "I know, I know."

"If you know the amount, sir, the only thing necessary is to pay me."

"There, there! be calm. Your diamonds? Where did you buy them?—Speak, don't be afraid, come."

"I only want you to pay me 2,000 pounds."

"Ah, ah!—and why, pray?"

"Why?" exclaimed the young man, who began to grow angry.

"Yes, why am I to pay you?"

"Because the Countess has this moment bought them at our shop."

"Good; there you are again. Who is the Countess?"

"Your lady." And he continued to present this abominable bill.

"But, my good man, you must know that I have the happiness to be a physician and a widower."

At these words the jeweller put himself in a passion, and the doctor, calling his people, ordered them to hold him by the arms and legs. The young man became furious, and roared out, "thieves! robbers, murderers!" But at the end of a quarter of an hour he became calm, explained every thing rationally, and then a sudden light broke upon the doctor.

Every endeavor to discover the authors of this very singular and clever robbery proved useless: equipage, Countess, and servants, all disappeared.—*Court Gazette.*

* * *

Irreverent Conduct of a Dog.—"Among the historical anecdotes of dogs, it must not be forgotten that the memorable schism between England and Rome, which commenced in the reign of Henry VII, was rendered irreconcilable by the irreverent behaviour of Sir Thomas Boleyn's dog to Pope Clement the Seventh. Sir Thomas Boleyn, who was father of the celebrated Anne Boleyn, afterwards one of the queens of Henry VIII. had been created Earl of Wiltshire by that monarch, and was at the head of the embassy appointed by him to argue the point of his divorce from Catharine of Aragon, before the council assembled at Bologna, in the presence of the Pope. The Pope, when he gave audience to the Earl, required that he should acknowledge his supremacy by kissing his toe. This the Earl, being of the reformed religion, positively refused to do, although it was a piece of homage which all the sovereigns of Europe were accustomed to perform, when admitted into the presence of the papal church. While Clement, in a very high tone, was insisting on the propriety of the English Earl submitting to the ceremony, and extending his toe significantly towards him, at the same time the Earl's dog, imagining, no doubt, that a signal insult was intended to his master, by this gesture, sprang forward, and bit his holiness' toe, which provoked a general burst of laughter from all present, and was so highly resented by the Pope, that he refused to admit the Earl to a second audience. The Earl of Wiltshire returned to England with his suit, and the separation of this country from the papal sect took place in less than four years after this ridiculous incident.

* * *

THE IRISH INITIALS.

An Irishman meeting an acquaintance one morning, after the usual salutation, addressed him thus; "So, Barney, I see that my coat has made a wonderful mistake this morning." "Mistake, how?" replied the other. "Why, man, it has by some accident or other, got on your back when it should have been on mine." At that instant the magistrate made his appearance, and Paddy, without any circumlocution, lodged a detainer against the portion of his wardrobe he found astray, and the other as loudly asserted his right to the garment in question. The magistrate having at length obtained a hearing, by silencing these noisy litigants, addressed the complainer in the following terms: 'What is your name friend?' 'Pat Purdie.' 'What proof have you that the coat in question is yours?'—'Please your honor, my initials is on it.'—'Your initials! let me see them." Pat took out his knife, and ripping up a part of the sleeve at the wrist, took out two *peas*, which he placed in the magistrates hand with an air of triumph. "What do these mean, my friend?" was the first question. "*Mane*, your honor, why ain't there *pae* for Pat, and *pae* for Purdie? sure."

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the evidence was considered conclusive in Pat's favor, and the coat returned to its right owner.

* * *

"Daddy, I reckon as how I might go a courtin now."

"Yes, son, I reckon so."

"Well, if I don't go to see some body's gal next Sunday, then saw my old hat in two."

* * *

Spunk.—A little fellow the other day in a crowd cried out, "Hurrah for Harrison!" at which a Van Buren man exclaimed angrily, "Hurrah for a Jackass!" "That's right," said the boy, "you hurrah for your candidate, and I'll hurrah for mine."

☞ Last Notice.

PERSONS [illegible] late firm of Williams & Boyd are [illegible] informed that the latter is in Charlotte for the purpose of making a final close of their business and debts due [illegible] be paid or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties and that without any delay—and should cost be attached to the collection of the debts we cannot help it.

H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

June 16, 1840. 38tf

Negroes for Sale
FOR CASH.

A LIKELY Negro fellow 22 years old and a Girl 12 years old of good characters. Apply at this office.

June 16, 1840. 38tf

United States Branch Mint,
Charlotte, N. C., May 20, 1840.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of July next, for furnishing the Mint with fifty cords of good WOOD—Oak and Hickory.

The offer will state at how much per cord, delivered and corded at the Mint. The contractor can have from the 1st of July to the 1st of September to furnish the Wood, but the whole amount contracted for must be delivered by the 1st day of September next.

Persons desirous of furnishing will direct their proposals endorsed "Proposals for Wood," to

JNO. H. WHEELER, Sup't.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Dr. D. R. Dunlap vs. Edward S. Batte. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a Negro Girl named Esther.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $5½. 140

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

Margaret A. Dunlap vs. The Heirs at Law of John J. Dunlap, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Dunlap, one of the Heirs at Law of said dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $5½. 140

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

David Parks and Jennings B. Kerr vs. Jas. A. Carnes, Guardian of John N. Nesbit and Mary A. Nesbit, } Petition to be released from securityship.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Price adv. $5½. 140

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

B[illegible] and Kenan [illegible] half of a Twenty Dollar [illegible] United States [illegible] able to [illegible] Office of [illegible] cement [illegible] dated June 6th [illegible] letter was mailed [illegible] Henderson, Cashier, [illegible] the 10th of February, 1837.

SOPHIA JONES.

May [illegible], 1840. [illegible]

ENCOURAGE
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his customers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. [illegible] Alexander or at Chesterville, to the care of [illegible] McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by HUGH McQUEEN. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the character of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina, on account of the vaster extent of their [illegible] intellectual, or physical resources. And [illegible] under the enduring conviction that this [illegible] an atmosphere sufficiently genial [illegible] sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and [illegible] until the experiment shall have been fairly [illegible] have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a persevering effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of these patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world accurate knowledge of those who have [illegible] and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

WANTED, A negro man. Enquire of the Printer.

June 3, 1840.

Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C.

MY Agency for the Insurance Company of Columbia, S. C. having ceased, no new risks will be taken, nor old policies renewed at this Agency.

JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, May 19, 1840. 140

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Asher Jones, dec'd. requests all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar; and as his affairs is left in such a state as to render it impossible for him to ascertain who are indebted to the estate, he hopes if there is any one indebted to it they will have the honesty to make it known so as to enable him to pay the debts.

THOS. J. HOLTON.

May 12, 1840.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris

HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. [illegible] Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 23tf

☞ Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Buggy on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 17tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS
For Sale.

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Lat[illegible], dec'd. containing 320 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 100 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Competition is the "Life of Trade."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest.* Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and timber well SEASONED, he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of elegance, *beauty or durability.*

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large general assortment of the above article. [illegible] wishing to purchase can be supplied at [illegible] Cash.

R. & J. M. [illegible]

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a [illegible] and general assortment of IRON, [illegible] the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a [illegible] superior quality, and suited for **Carriage**, **Wagon Work,** &c. which will be sold [illegible] reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, [illegible]

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Information Wanted,

OF two young men by the name of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The former [illegible] 23 years old last November, and the latter [illegible] October last. Said young men were orphans, [illegible] were made drunk, and whilst in that situation (being illiterate,) were persuaded and coerced [illegible] assign a deed to a certain tract of land, [illegible] orphans—and the boys [illegible] of what [illegible] had done. The wretches being about to suffer [illegible] it, inveigled and scared the boys, by persuading them they would be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, for what they had done—and ran them off from Meriwether county, [illegible] 20th of September, 1837, since which [illegible] ing certain has been heard from them, [illegible] says they were seen in Abbeville District, [illegible] They were run off by one James [illegible] ers. Any information respecting the boys, [illegible] mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or [illegible] will be thankfully received by the subscriber. Editors of newspapers in South Carolina, [illegible] Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor [illegible] tressed mother and her orphan children, by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they have nothing to fear in Georgia, as they are exonerated from crime in the case.

ESA KITCHEN[illegible]

Walker county, Ga., Feb. 4, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CAROLINA BEACON
AND
Metropolitan Gazette,
BY H. S. REVELY.

THE world is constantly changing [illegible] are changing, and customs, [illegible] habits are changing. The arts and sciences [illegible] striding ahead in the way of improvement, [illegible] along our mountains, through rivers, [illegible] mounting obstacle after obstacle with the [illegible] Hampton's stead. In the place of the mean, [illegible] dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed spirited hebdomidals and dailies, on all sides. [illegible] the newspaperial world particularly, has the improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing [illegible] powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and [illegible] we now dash over land at the tail of [illegible] puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; [illegible] in place of barges and sail boats, we now [illegible] winds, and stem tides and currents by the [illegible] all powerful *Steam.*

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and [illegible] fearful revolution is at hand. It has already [illegible] itself in some of our principal cities—[illegible] try papers have caught the charm, and it is [illegible] ually gaining ground throughout this [illegible] country. In North Carolina, this has not [illegible] shown itself; and the people seem content [illegible] old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are [illegible] [illegible] here, devoted to, and their [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

In *Politics,* the Beacon will be truly independent—not neutral, by any means, (understand) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what *please,* neither courting favor nor fearing [illegible] We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A, No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the public affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and measures connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary [illegible] religion, philosophy, agriculture and the [illegible]

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all,—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.

The BEACON will be published every [illegible] and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canada, by the earliest [illegible] at the rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies one year. Twelve copies may be secured for a year, (by clubs of that number of individuals) [illegible] the remission of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.